## EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE TO NOV. 16.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SHORT TIME MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 16, 1866-Noon The short time movement is extending among the sotton mills of Lancashire.

THE EARTHENWARE MANUFACTURE. STOKE-UPON-TRENT, Thursday, Nov. 15, 1866. Every earthenware manufactory is closed, and there is a universal strike and lock-out.

COMMISSION ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. LONDON, Friday, Nov. 16, 1866 The London Daily Telegraph denies the report that a

commission is about to be formed to settle the Loxnon, Friday Night, Nov. 16, 186

The London Morning Herald, a Government organ, urges arbitration of the questions pending between England and the United States.

CABINET MEETINGS.

London, Friday, Nov. 16, 1866 The English Cabinet has lately been holding councils almost daily. THE UNITED STATES CLAIMS TO CONFEDERATE PROD

ERTY. United States Consul Morse publishes in the news papers to-day a letter in which he explains the agreement between the American Government and Frazer, Trenholm & Company. He states that the title of the United States to all Confederate property is therein fully recognized, and that said property is subject

> PRUSSIA. NAVAL MEASURES.

to legal liens for advances.

Benlin, Friday, Nov. 16, 1866 The Admiralty of Prussia is engaged in the crea tion of a strong flect, and naval recruiting has been ordered to commence immediately in the Duchies.

AUSTRIA.

PACIFIC NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

VIENNA, Friday, Nov. 16, 1860 The Journal of to-day in an editorial says that cus tom negotiations have commenced between Austria and Prussia. The proposals are calculated to pacify

SAXONY.

THE OPENING OF THE SAXON CHAMBERS. Duestes, Friday, Nov. 16, 1866 The King of Saxony opened the session of the

Chambers to-day. In his speech from the throne he piedged himself to fulfill all his obligations with

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. ARRIVAL OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 16-Evening .- The steamship China, which left Boston on the 7th inst., touched here this afoon and proceeded on her way to Liverpool.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

LONDON MONEY MARKET. Lexnox, Nov. 16 .- Consols for money 90. The following are

 Rlino's Central, 771; Eries, 491.
 LONION, Nov. 16—Evening.—The money market is firmer Consels have advanced to Dil for money. The following are the closing quotations for American secur 5-20s, 70; Illinois Central, 773; Eric, 403.

Sed for money.

The following are the last quotations of American securities:

United States Five-twenties, 70; Illinois Centrals, 774; Erie LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16-Noon,-The Breadstuffs market is with out change. Corn is quoted at 38/ for 480 ib, for Mixed West

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16 .- The market for Breadstuffs is firm Corn is still advancing; Mixed Western closing to night at 28. 3d. per quarter. Provisions are firm. Liverpool, Nov. 16—Evening—The Breadstuffs market losed to-day with an advancing tendency. Wheat is fully 3d

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET. Nov. 16-Evening.-Lard closed to-day with a

LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM MARKET.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. LIVERPOOL Nov. 16—Evening.—The Broker's Circular reports the aggregate sales of Cotton for the week at 41,000 bales. The prices have steadily declined during the week, from 1443 15 to 14 pence for Middling Uplands. The sales to-day have been 7,000 bales, the market closing heavy at yesterday's quota-

tions-14 pence.
Layrupoot: Nov. 16-Evening.-The Cotton market closed to-day at 14d. for Middling Uplands. The sales of the day

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FLORENCE.

THE PLEBISCITUM IN VENETIA-PART TAKEN BY THE CATHOLIC PRIESTS-POSITION OF THE POPE AT ROME-NAPOLEON'S NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE PA-TRIABCH OF CONSTANTINOPLE-AUSTRIA AND THE APPOINTMENT OF VON BEUST AS MINISTER-THE POLES AND THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT. From Our Special Correspondent.

FLORENCE, October 27, 1866. After a short, to me most disastrous, visit to Pesth and Vienna, I am again in Italy, where public attention is riveted to the annexation feasts of Venetia, and to the forthcoming state trial of Admiral Persano. As to the first, 646,789 votes were cast in a population of 2,485,989, out of which 646,647 went for the annexation to Rely under King Victor Emanuel, 70 against it, and 72 for an independent Republic. Of course, such a ballot may be called unanimous; it was cast with the greatestenthusiasm, which recalled the ballot of Tuscany and the Emilia in 1859, or of Naples and Sicily in 1860. Still, one feature surprised everybody by its novelty in Italy; the priests, the monks and the bishops, the Cardinal Patriarch of Venice not excepted. His Eminence Archbishop Trevisanato went all to the polls and voted for annexation; they preach sermons and publish pastorals, in which they speak of Italian unity as of a blessing, and chant the deums for King Victor Emanuel. Now, it is a well-known fact that until recently the Roman Catholic elergy was all over Italy the most open enemy of the King and of the new kingdom, that many priests and hishops had to be exiled or imprisoned for their undisguised hostility to the Constitution, to civil marriage, and to the abolition of the convents and monasteries. It is likewise known that the priests act always under the instructions which they get from Rome. The sudden change of priestly politics in Venetia is, therefore, interpreted as a certain indication that the Roman See made up his mind to come to terms with the kingdom, now when the French carrison is preparing to leave the eternal city forever. From Rome, however, I had resports to the contrary, but even these are conflicting, and, therefore, represent rather the opinions among the cardinals and bishops than facts. According to some well-informed people, Flux the IXth prepares to leave Rome with the French and to take an asylum at Malta. Such was the advice of Monsignor Beeck, the shrewd General of the Jesnits, who believes that an exile of the Pope might cause a revival among all the Roman Catholic nations, court and kines which ultisermons and publish pastorals, in which they speak

Beeck, the shrewd General of the Jesnita, who believes that an exile of the Pope might cause a revival among all the Roman Catholic nations, court and kings, which ultimately would lead to a restoration and exaltation of the Papal power, both temporal and spiritual.

Other not less well-informed persons assure me that the old Pope has made up his mind to die a martyr at St. Peter's tomb. He clings, therefore, to Rome, ready to fall a vietim to revolution, which, according to his words, is destined to kill him and all the cardinals. There is no doubt that such an idea often haunts his mind, but if Pio Nono desires te die a martyr, and to become a saint, Cardinal Antonelli has different tastes, and does not clearly understand why the Cardinals should seek and court the plain of martyrdom in that Italy where Government sad ration want to get rid of the hingman and the gallows. He therefore seconds Napoisen's views, who never consest to preach peace and amity between the temporal and sparitual Coarts of Iraly, at Florence and Rome, and makes use of all his influence upon the Italian Givern and the state of the instance of the parties. The Pope would extant the forces are the ready of th destine to kill him and all the cardinals. There is no doubt that such an idea often haunts his mind, but if Pio doubt that such and the desires to desire and out the force of the Horse of the Horse

and Viterbo, and retain but Rome and the province ex-tending to Civita Vecchia; but Italy would renounce to any pretension to Rome, and provide for the dignity of the Pope and of the College of Cardinals, Rome would get independent municipal institutions, and every Roman the

tending to Civita Vecchia, but Italy would renounce to any pretension to Rome, and provide for the dignity of the Pope and of the College of Cardinals, Rome would get independent municipal institutions, and every Roman the Italian citizenship.

To augment the power and influence of the Pope, Napoleon proceeds still further, and has initiated already negotiations with the Patriarch of Constantinople in order to bring about a union of the two great branches of the Catholic Church. The Patriarch is to acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope; that thus cut loose from communion with the Emperor of Russia, the Christian populations of the East might be reorganized out of the pule of Russian influence. M. Moustier, the French Minister of Poreign Affairs, is very busy about that question, and the Pope has already yielded as regards one of the vital points which divide Rome from Constantinople, viz., the marriage of the priests. Not as if celibacy, introduced by Pope Gregory the VIIth, but scarcely enforced up to Innocent the IIId, would be abolished in the Roman Catholic Church; but the Pope waives any opposition to the marriage of the until now schismatic priests, who, according to St. Paul and the Greek Church, were married men, even if by recognizing his headship they should become united with the Roman Church. Nor is such a concession any novelty. In Italy, especially in Sicily, and some portions of Naples, there are for the last four centuries Albanese colonies who enjoy the same privilege. Mr. Crispi, for instance, the famous leader of the advanced party in the Italian Parliament, is a son to such a united Greek priest; and in Hungary, Transylvania, Gallicia, and Bukovina, there are numerous such churches, which, originally Greek, have accepted the union with Rome, and whose priests are married. But the Pope objects to married bishops, which are not unfrequent among the Greeks. According to Po. None, a bishop must either be a widower or a bachelor.

It is difficult to say whether that negotiation may succeed or not

that unhappy lady. Napoleon's chances in that regard are rather promising.

Italy follows still in the track of France in every important foreign question, and Anstria wants to ally herself most intimately with the policy of the Tulleries. M. Beust, the late Minister of Saxony, is soon to be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs at Vienna, and, since he is a Protestant, Prince Richard Metternich is to occupy a new ministry, that of the Imperial house. Now, both Beust and Metternich are known to be Napoleon's faverites, ready to cooperate with him both in the East and in Poland. It is true that Beust is personally antipatietic to Himmark, who refused to receive him when the King of Saxony sent him to the victorious Prassian Minister; but such is the bescility of Vienna to Berlin, that just that antagonism might have decided the question of appointing a foreigner and a Protestant to the most important office in Roman Catholic Austria. I do not know whether it is a wise thus to provoke Prassia; but, certainly, Beust shows considerable ability, and seems fully to realize Austrias a dufficulties. His patform is the following: complete cenciliation with Hungery, friendship with Napoleon, and emancipation from the thraildom of the Concordat. If he is able to carry these points, he may become Austrias's savior, but the general hopelessness and helplessness of the Austrian Empire forbode no good. Nobody believes in a better future; the German population begin to mearish recessionist feelings; nobody is satisfied. The Poles are at present the only nationality which is—for the astant—sincerely attached to the Empire. Count Goinchowski, a Pole by birth and patriotic feeling, having been appounded Governor of Gallicia. Prince Ludislas Cartoryski, the leader of the Polish aristocracy, who has left Paris to return to Austrian Polinad, does his best to manuain the good feeling between the Poles and the Vienna Government, and the Ruthenes of Eastein Gallicia, once the perso of Austrian Bensmark's sea and Austria begins to devel remarked that when the foreign Consus at Bacharest made their visit of congratuation to the prince, upon his being recognized by the Sultan, the Russian Consul did not join his colleagues. Do not, therefore, be astonished if, during the next year, you hear more of the Eastern ques-tion than of any other in your correspondence from Eu-

POOLISH EXPEDITION OF A PARTY OF AMERICANS-THE LATEST NEWS FROM CANDIA-COMPLAINTS OF THE TURKS AGAINST THE AMERICAN CONSUL-THE DE-MANDS OF SERVIA.

I mentioned in a letter, written several weeks ago, that a party of Americans (two young men and a boy) had started from Smyrna for China, overland. They took with them no interpreter, not even a servant, although neither of them knew a word of the language. They simply supplied themselves with defective maps and a small conversation book. With two horses for the three, and no money except American gold and greenbacks, they started on their Quixotic expedition. The boy ran away and came back to Smyrna the second day, but they returned for him and started again. The company are now in Constantinople, having met with just such an experience as I supposed they would. When about seven hours from Afloukara-hissar they were stopped by a party of Turks, who domanded to know who they were, &c. The Americans could give no answer, as their conversation book had not anticipated any such experience. The Americans were well armed, but made no resistance. The youly stood in stupid amazement, waiting to see what was to turn up. The Turks were evidently puzzled by these strange fish, but finally concluded that they must be brigands or runaway Cretans, or something of the sort, so they pitched upon them, took away their money and their arms, and brought them in triumph to the nearest village. They exhibited them there as robbers just caught, and the whole town turned out to see the show. The women pelied them with stones, the children spat on them and the men beat them unmercifully with clush, &c. It was all in vain that the travelers threatened the Turks, in the best of English, with the verigeance of Andrew Johnson. When it came night they were bound with cords, and in this wretched plight remained twelve hours. These poor follows were really in a very critical position here. Their insane expedition had ceased to be a joke. It is really a wonder that these half-savage Turks did not make an end of them, for they probably had no idea that they were respectable people who would ever be inquired for. As it was, they only did what Turks very often do to legal prisoners—three or four of the men committed sodomy on the boy.

The next day the Turks carried their prisoners to the nearest town. Here the authorities attempted to examine them, but, of course, could make nothing of them. So they took off their ropes and put on chains instead. That night was spent in this miserable condition. Next day they were sent in heavy manceles to Alioukara-hissar, where they were formance to the real substitution of the Turks and a ack to Smyrna the second day, but they returned for him and started again. The company are now in Constanti-nople, having met with just such an experience as I sup-

Cook and Noe.

We have news from Candia down to Oct 8. The grand blow of the Turkish Pasha which was to have annihilated the Greeks three weeks ago, has not yet been struck. It was to have been struck a few days after the last steamer

other encounter. They have accomplished nothing but the burning of villages, the plundering of monasteries, and the desceration of cemeteries.

I am not able to-day to say how far this last statement is correct, but it is a fact that 3,000 more troops were sent from here yesterday, as well as one of the Sultan's new iron-clads, to reënforce the army in Candia. If the war was really so nearly at an end, you may be sure that this poverty-stricken Government would not be sending men and ships down there. A late official account of a battle near Canen stated that "a battle had taken place in which the Greeks were totally defeated, but, not satisfed with one defeat, they attacked the Turks again next morning. They were again defeated; the Turks remained on the field of battle and withdrew, after two days, to Canea." How much depends upon the way of putting things! The Greeks reported this affair as a victory, instead of a defeat, and they followed it up with a raid around the very walls of Canea.

Exact details example he decended upon, but it is avident.

of Canea.

Exact details cannot be depended upon, but it is evident that the insurgents are holding out well. The Turks complain bitterly of the aid and comfort given to the rebels by the American Consul, and his sympathies must, of course, be strongly with them; but if the Turks had taken our Consul's advice in the beginning, and treated the Candiotes with fairness, there would have been no rebellion. They did not expect to resort to arms when the troubles first commenced.

THE CROPS IN TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

to the Black Sea for food. One who has never lived in Constantinople can hardly realize the immense amount of grain which goes out of the Bosphorus. At almost any time of the day I can count at least a dozen well-laden grain ships passing down under sail by my windows. I have seen 75 at once.

The wheat crop on the Danube this year has been very abundant, but in Wallachia the corn crop has been a failure, and already there is a famine there. This will keep back part of the wheat, and of course cut off the exportation of corn altogether. In Russia the crops have been very good indeed, and Europe can depend upon at least the usual supply of wheat from this source.

Corn must this year be sought from America, although much will still be exported from some of the Provinces of Turkey. Prices have been rising steadily for some weeks past. Just now there is a bull, because ships cannot be found to take away the grain.

Servia is just now pushing her demands upon the Porte with vigor. These demands illustrate the fact that Mohammedans do not monopolize all the fanaticism of the East, for the principal thing demanded is the immediate deportation of all Moelems beyond the frontiers of Servia.

There are only a few thousand Turkish families left in

There are only a few thousand Turkish ramilies jet in the country, but these are an eyesore to the "orthodex". Christians. Most of them live actually within the walls of the few Turkish fortresses in the country. It is not long since the Pasha at Beigrade felt compelled to bombard the city, to save the lives of the Turkish families hiving under the walls of his fortress.

If Christian principalities are once established over European Turkey, these demands of Servia show what the result will be. The Turks will be invited to leave the country, with the alternative of having their throats cut. The Jews will be invited to follow the Turks, and no faith but that of the Greek Church will be clerated.

NEW-MEXICO.

IMPENDING INDIAN WAR.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 16 .- The New Mexican Gozette says that most of the Wemunuche, Utes, and all the As-Rio Dolors, and about 200 miles from Tierra Amarille, and are making preparations to attack the settlements in and are making preparations to attack the same land are the north western portion of the Territory. These are the same Indians who, some time since, atole the stock at Tierra Amarilla and killed the herders. Since then, they have been up to the Mormon settlements, and returned with a large amount of stock they stole there.

The same paper has information of an impending Ute war. The chiefs are urging war upen the whites in Southern Colorado. A weman and three children have been brought to the fort. The Kiewas captured them in Northern Texas.

MISSOURI

GERMAN IMMIGRATION-RAILBOAD AND LAND SALES-BIGBWAY ROBBERY.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 16 .- A large party of Germa from Louisville, have purchased a valuable tract of land near St. Joseph, and propose leaving Kentucky for Missouri. Some Ohio capitalists have also bought 8,000 servs

Gen. Fremont has transferred the South-Western Branch Railroad to the organization of which he is the Branch Railroad to the organization of which he is the head. The Iron Mountain Railroad has been sold to Cols. Dick and Simons, formerly of the Union army, for \$500,-000. It is alleged that the Illinois Central Railroad wanted it, but intended to prevent others from building it through to a point near Cairo. The Cairo and Fulton Railroad has also been sold to the same party for \$350,-000, but the sale has not yet been ratified by Gov. Fletcher. The officers' quarters at Fort Riley were de-stroyed by fire.

On Tuesday an expressman named Fry was robbed of \$2,400, in the suburbs of St. Joseph, by highwaymen, two of whom have been arrested.

BOSTON.

DISCUSSION AS TO THE COST OF FURNISHING GAS TO THE

CITIZENS-A HEAVY ROBBERY. BY TREEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. BOSTON, Nov. 16 .- The citizens are discussing

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—The citizens are discussing whether the city shall not manufacture its own gas and supply it to house holders at cost. In the public institutions on Deer Island, gas is manufactured stone dollar and a quarter per thousand feet, while the city gas company charges three dollars and twenty-five cents.

The Convention of Locomotive Engineers in session here, have taken decided ground against strikes, as being useless to secure the object hoped for.

Active and earnest measures are now being taken by our merchants and leading business men to secure weekly steamablips to Europe. The present point of discussion is, whether the city shall take one million of dollars stock in the projected lines, or leave it to the business community. It is believed that the municipal corporation will not invest in the scheme.

E. & M. Faxon, hide and leather dealers, Pearl st., were robbed of a large amount of notes and securities yesterslay afternoon, at alsoit oue o'clock. A man entered the store for the avowed purpose of getting a bill changed and while the layor was being done for him, the person waiting upon him stepping out of the room to change the bill, the stranger forced open a drawer containing the securities and made his escape. The package contained checks on the Howard National Bank and the Hide and Leather National Bank for mine thousand three hundred dollars, memorandum checks of different parties for eighty-five hundred dollars, and notes signed by various parties for nywards of thirteen thousand dollars, also certificates of ten shares of stocks in the Atlantic Rubber Company, one hundred shares in the American Shoetip Company, and thirty shares in the Metropolitan Railroad Company.

THE TURF.

CAPT. M'GOWAN'S TROT AGAINST TIME IN BOSTON-BY TALEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Boston, Nov. 16 .- The famous horse Capt. Me-Boston, Nov. 16.—The famous horse Capt. Me-Gowan, which was advertised to run 21 miles within an hour to day, has failed to perform the feat. There was an immense crowd present to see the trot. The day was good, but the treek was rather heavy and stickly. The horse trotted eight miles with comparative ease; the seventh mile was trutted at a 2-65 gair, at the beginning of the tenth nile the horse alacked up a trifle, but was soon moving fast again; on the back stretch, while trotting the last half of the tenth mile, the golding made a temporary break, the first during the trot; on the beginning of the givelfth mile, the horse appeared slightly laded, and alackened his pace; he continued to trot slower and slower, and it was then seen that he was "blowed; the last half of the thirteenth mile, the apparently exhausted gelding dragged him, self along, and stopped short; just before reaching the judge's stand; the last three miles the horse was pushed; the first ten miles, he moved along in good time.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BOSTON, NOV. 16.—The great 20 mile trotting horse, Capt. McGowan, attempted the feat of trotting 21 miles inside hour to-day, on the River Side Fark, a half mile track, but when he had accomplished 13 miles, which he performe good style, he was withdrawn from the track, as the heavy dition of the track was too much for him. The parties to trace waived the "good day and good track" on the suggessee waired the "good sp; of the Judges." The time of the 13 miles was 18 minutes and 52 seconds; the unckest mile being made in 2:431, this being the second.

MARYLAND HORSE FAIR.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—The horse fair was largely attended to day. The first race was for colts a beat three in five, for a purse of 200. It was won by Whitefoot. Time, 100. The second race was three miles and repeat in harness, for a purse of 200. The entries were Silas Eich, Dan and Patchen, It was won by Silas Rich. Time, 100.

To morrow will be the last day. The proceeds are announced to be for the benefit of the poor of Rockingham County, Virginia. Dexter is to run against time, and the horses Fivaway. Sleepy Dayy, and Harwick are entered for a contest. During the race this afternoon a portion of a singing gave way, precipitating some twenty or more persons to the ground and producing some excitement. No one was seriously injured.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON—GEN. GRANT TO ATTEND ON SATURDAY.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS-PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY-MR. M'KENZIR TO MOVE POR A NEW

T TRIBURADE TO THE TRIBUNE TORONTO, Nov. 18 .- The court opened at 10 a. m., Chief Justice J. Wilson presiding. At 10. M. Thomas Smith, who was arrested in this city for conspiring against the throne of Her Majesty, was discharged on his own recog

Mr. McNabb informed his Lordship that Elisir Burton was still confined in jail, who was arrested during the time of the raid, and had since been suspected of being a lunatie. It was evident that he was in no way connected with the Fenians. He had three times written to the American Consul, and had twice seen him as to having this man sent away, and this morning had called on him to see if he would not forward the prisoner to his home; but he understood that the American Consul had no funds to appropriate for such a purpose, nuless he paid it out of his own pocket.

His Lundship and it would be better to the bester to the consultant.

is own pocket. His Lordship said it would be better to pay his fare to the bridge.

Mr. McNab said he would see the manager of the Great

bridge as soon as possible.

The Grand Jury then entered court and handed in the

cases they had tried.

The Court of the Queen's Bench meets on Monday, when Mr. McKenzie intends to argue the case of the condemned Fenian prisoners and present his objections against the charge to the Jury by Judge Wilson, and the move for a new trial for the prisoners.

Sheriff Jarvis has asked for an increase of the military guard at the Jad. Fears are entertained that an attempt will be made to release the prisoners confined there. The Queen's Own have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for duty on the sound of the alarm bell.

NEW TRIAL FOR THE PRISONERS APPLIED FOR - SUS-

PECTED MEN RELEASED. BY THLESRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.

TORONTO, C. W., Nov. 16,-Mr. McKenzie, counsel for the Fenrans, purposes applying Monday to the Court of Queen's Bench, or Common Pleas, for new trials for Lynch, Hayden, Slavin, Whalen, and Quinn, the Fenians

James and John Dudley, the two men committee by a police magistrate a few days ago under the habeas or pass suspension act, have been released from custody. Mr. Patterson, their counsel, prepared a petition to the fast time tunnel out also obtained affidavits testifying a Your respectment and intention of attended to the counse authorities here, who considered them sufficient, and discharged the prisoners on their own recognizances for \$100 each, and one surety of \$200. LETTER FROM THE BRITISH MINISTER TO MR. SEWARD

-HE AWAITS INSTRUCTIONS FROM HIS GOVERN-WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- The following letter from the British Minister was received to-day by the Secretary of

State: Washington, Nov. 15, 1866.
Sin: I have the bonor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 27th ult, relating to the sentences of death passed on J. Lynch and J. McMahon in Canada, and stating the views entertained by the Government of the United States, and the various considerations of law, policy, and humanity, which

various considerations of law, policy, and humanity, which might be expected to arise in the course of the trials of the individuals concerned in the raid committed on Canada last Spring. Immediately on the receipt of that note I transmitted a copy of it to Her Majesty's Government, and I await their instructions before entering at length upon the several and weighty subjects contained in it. The course pursued by the Canadian Government, in bringing these cases before the regular tribunals of justice, thus securing to the prisoners the full protection the law affords to the accused, and the readiness shown by them to communicate all such documents to the Consul of the United States as may throw light on the justice of the sentences, and the regularity of the proceedings, will, I trust satisfy the Government of the United States, that while violenting the majesty of the law, the authorities do not conduct the prosecutions in any vindictive or hards spirit. I am morrover authorized to state that the whole question of the disposal of such of the persons as may be convicted, has been referred for decision to Her Majesty's Government, who will certainly be animated by the desire so deal with it as to accure peace and harmony between the populations living in such immediate proximity and separated by a long frontier so easily traversed. I have the bonout to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, vonr most obsellent and humble servaut.

The Hon. Wm. H. Saward, &c., &c., &c.

Speech Of The Hon. D'ARCY M'GEE AT MONTERAL—

SPEECH OF THE HON. D'ARCY M'GEE AT MONTREAL—
THE CONDEMNED FENIANS NOT TO BE EXECUTED

BY IRLEGARD TO THE ATHERS.

MOSTREAL, Nov. 16.—At an Irish concert, last night, Hon. D'Arcy McGee, a member of the Government, announced that the Fenians condemned at Toronto world not be executed. This announcement was received with great cheering; but when Mr. McGee went on to say that the Fenians well deserved to be hanged, his Irish anditors hooted and hissed, and made it difficult for him to go on

CANADA.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

AID FOR THE QUEBEC SUPPERERS.

QUEBEC, Nov. 16.—The Mayor has received another dispatch from London, by the Atlantic Cable, authorizing him to draw for \$20,000 more for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire. This makes a total of \$70,000 from London. There was a grand amateur concert, under the patronage of the Governor-General, given here last night for the benefit of the relief fund, and realized a considerable amount. A large number of mechanics and laborers are leaving for the States since the fire. There is a heavy rain falling.

THE BEAUHARNAIS CANAL IN ORDER-FORGER AR-RESTED.

The Beaubarnais Canal has been repaired and navigaion resumed.

Daniel McNiven has been arrested for extensive for-

dered him. He was a priming young and the said misfortenne.

The schooner B. F. Falsom, Capt. Orlando, from Swan
Island on the 27th ult., with a cargo of guano for orders,
arrived here to-day. She reports having experienced a heavy
northeast gale on the 2d. The English berk James Wilson was
loading at Swan Island with guano for Queenstown, and the
American brig Golden Lead, which arrived on the 31st ult., was
loading for Hampton Roads for orders. Schooner Linzie De
Hart from Savannah for Boston, with lumber, arrived to-day
for a harbor, having experienced a heavy easterly gale ever
since leaving port. She sailed in company with the schooner
E. W. Brighton for Baltimere with lumber. The
schooner Potomac, Capt. Carson, while sailing up the
Elizabeth River, bound to Norfolk, ran upon the wreck of the
old Merrimac, and was so injured that she leaked badly. She
was taken in tow and brought to Norfolk, where she will
undergo repairs. The schooner Sarah Jane, from New York,
arrived here to-day. She has on board a large cargo of
Commissary stores for the Government, and four 10-inch Rodman
guns, to be placed in the casemates of the fort, which is now
being rapidly supplied with those effective wexpons, in addition
to rified Parrotts of a large bore, and other improvements
made that will make it the most formidable stronghold in the
country.

BROOKLYN. to rified Pairroits of a large bore, and other improvements made that will make it the most formidable stronghold in the country.

\*\*BROOKLYN.\*\*

At about 12½ o clock yesterday morning, the rear wall of a building in process of erection, at the corner of Bridge and Nassau-sts, Brooklyn, was blown down, and in falling struck the residence of the owner, Mr. Theo, Miller, damaging it to some considerable extent; but fortunately causing no loss of life. The loss is estimated at \$3,000.

A three-story brick house in course of construction in Wythenvo, near Ross-st. E. D., by Mr. J. E. Holcomb, was blown down and utterly demolished during the severe easterly storm which prevailed on Thursday night. Several other new buildings were more ar less damaged during the atorm, and an innunerable number of shade-trees were uprocted.

\*\*The rain storm of Thursday night sgain caused a flow of water in the cells of the City Prison, and in the basement of the City Hall. In Jersey City, caused by the building of the new sewer in Gregory st. The prisoners were removed to an upper floor. BRATION SCHEME.

TOWNTO, NOV. 16.—The Right-Rev. Dr. Horan, Catholic Bishop of Kingston, leaves Quebec on Monday for England, to protest, in the name of the Catholics in his diocese, against the confederation of the British North American Provinces.

PROTEST OF THE CATHOLICS AGAINST THE CONFED-

THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE SUBSIDY TO THE CHINA AND JAPAN STEAMSHIP

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The Chamber of Com-SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city has unanimously adopted a memorial to Congress which after rectifing previous action of the Chamber, sets forth that the act of Congress requiring the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to perform 13 trips yearly to Clinia, in consideration of being allowed to leave Hopolulu out of the regular route, courses great inconvenience to the travelling and mercantle community, disarranges plans for rapid steam communication with ports in China and Japan, and Is oppressive to the company designated to perform the contract, That 13 trips involve the necessity of another steamship and an additional yearly expense of \$100,100, without commensurate advantage to the Government the public of the Steamship Company. The memorial closes by asking Congress to permit the company to make 12 trips per year to China without touching at Honololu, and to increase the subsidy for mail service to the Sandwich Islands from \$50,000 to \$100,000 yearly.

THE HEALTH OF SENATOR GUTHRIE. TELLGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. LOUISVILLE, Nov. 16 .- The statement recently

made in special dispatches that Senator Guilirie was "alar ingly ill, and that he probably would never take his seat in: Senate again." Extended no boundation. Mr. Gathrie though well is waiting about, and no alarm whatever is faithful.

Tribune.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE AND UNIVERSAL

AMNESTY.

THE MOVEMENT IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY-THE

OF THEIR APPROVAL BY THE PRESIDENT.

Celegraphic Correspondence of The Cincinnati Commercial.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 14, 1866

The movement of leading Democratic newspapers in the

East and West in favor of impartial suffrage has caused a decided sensation in Washington, especially among offi-cials and Southern men. The latter declare that the

South will accept impartial suffrage in preference to rati-

fying the Constitutional Amendment. A well-known

New-Orleans editor, now here, favors it, and the Hon. W

H. Trescott of South Carolina, who was an officer of the

Confederate Government, and formerly Assistant Secre-

tary of State under Buchanan, arrived here to-day, and

says South Carolina prefers it to the Amendment. It is

rumored to night that the President will recommend uni-

versal amnesty for impar ial suffrage, in his forthcoming

The Chicago Times contains substantially the above.

THE BOSTON POST FOLLOWS THE LEAD OF THE CHICAGO

TIMES. The Boston Post, the leading Democratic paper in New-

England, yesterday contained the following editoria,

guard that permits such contests in popular at all.

Impartial Suffrage is strictly according to Democratic theory and rule; it is impossible to cenceive from what other it derives support. But its very name implies the existence of some sort of qualification; that, for instance, its enjoyment shall be put upon an impursial obedience to some requisition that is standard. To establish no standard is debusing the very authority derived; the abandonment of all conditions is an outright annihilation of the value of the franchise. When the founders of our republican government hid broad and deep their plans, they had much to say on the purity of the ballot, and the due protection of the franchise. All their discussions of the subject go to prove that

THE STORM.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY IN ORANGE COUNTY.

MARINE DISASTER.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 16.—The British ship Admiral, which left Savannah on Monday for Brinswick, to load, got ashore on shoals off Jekyl Island. Her situation is critical.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES. The demand for fractional currency is unabated; in order to keep pace with the requirements of the public service, the hydrostatic presses of the Treasury are working hight and

THE BRIE CANALIBREAK REPAIRED.

BUPFALO, Nov. 16 - The break in the child at Uniture has been repaired, and beam are justice this afternoon. The weather is thus:

BY TREEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

SOUTH LIKELY TO ACCEPT THE TERMS-REPORT

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC DOCTRING-COURSE OF THE INTELLIGENCER-THE FEELING IN THE SOUTH-BUSINESS IN THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE-THE NEW WRITE HOUSE-OBITUARY - PERSONAL-INDIAN AFPAIRS-PROPOSED PRIZE-FIGHT,

TALKORAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 16, 1866.

The Intelligencer, the organ of President Johnson, hitherto most bitterly opposed to the colored race, as-tonished its readers this morning by following in the wake of The Chicago Times. Its editorial says that there never can be stable peace in this country until the colored race are made entirely equal before the law in regard to civil rights. It is desirable that after long and injurious agitation, the South should spontaneously do this." The Star of this evening advices the South to accept the Constitutional amendment.

The compromise foreshadowed in correspondence as likely to be proposed on the part of the South, as a means of extricating the country from the dilemma in which it is involved in the matter of recomstruction, appears to be getting into shape, so that it may soon be put before the people. Negro suffrage is regarded by leading Southern men as preferable to brief time the people of the South can be brought to the point where they will concede it if it can be made the basis of a settlement of the whole difficulty, and secure a general amnesty for participation in the Rebellion, and a restoration of their former status in the Union. The subject is retheir former status in the Union. The subject is re-ceiving much attention, and is the the theme of gen-eral discussion in political circles here especially. There is reason to believe that the conference at the White House of several members of the Cabinet, and other leading men, with the President, was on this matter, and that Mr. Johnson desires to get it in such shape as to enable him to bring it out in his annual message. There is much speculation as to the view Congress will take of the subject. The proposition is favorably received by many even of those who are considered as extreme Radicals, they believing that with the ballot in the hands of the freedman, the Southern States can be kept out of the control of the secession leaders without other restriccountry North and South. All admit the necessity for a prompt and equitable settlement of the existing difficulties, and if this proposition should prove acceptable to the people, as it is believed it will, both North and South, the embarrassments of the situation

will be obvioted.

Gov. Swann of Maryland arrived here this evening Gov. Swann of Maryland arrived here this evening, and had an interview with the President. Randall of Pennsylvania, Rogers of New-Jersey, and other Democratic Congressmen are here, in close attendance on the President, trying to work through certain appointments which they wish to have made before the reassembling of Congress shall prevent the summary exercise of the appointing power by the President. This being Cabinet day, but few visitors were received during the day, but this evening there was

This being Cabinet day, but this evening there was quite a large gothering in the ante-rooms, and the President received quite a number of the callers.

The prize Mary Clinton, captured during the Rebellion by the steamer Powhatan, has been this day decreed by the Fourth Auditor for division among the captors. The Subsistence and Quartermaster Divisions of the Third Auditor's office have just succeeded in earthing up with their work, having been ceeded in catching up with their work, having been behind time since the close of the Rebellion. In consequence, a majority of the clerks in these offices will be discharged, as it requires but a small force to continue the routine business. W. Corcoran has made a proposition to donate

to the Government his magnificent estate, lying two miles from the city, for a Presidential Park, on condimiles from the city, for a Presidential Park, on condi-tion that the committee appointed by Cougress to select a suitable spot shall locate the park on and around it. Counter influences are being exerted, with a view to the location of the park north-west of the city, where the face of the country presents superior natural advantages for executing the designs of the Government on a magnificent scale, and the of the Government on a magnificent scale, and the Chairman of the Committee has appointed an early day on which to examine the advantages of this locality with the senior Mr. Blair. It is probable notwithstanding Mr. Corcoran's handsome offer, that the north-western part of the city will be selected, on account of its excellent adaptation to landscape and count of its excellent adaptation to landscape.

count of its excellent adaptation to landscape and ornamental gardenings.

Henry E. Daniels, a clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, died this morning of consumption. Deceased, before he came here, was a prominent lawyer at Windsor Locks, Conn.; was recently appointed Private Secretary to Admiral Dahlgren, and was preparing to accompany the Admiral on a sea voyage, when life departed. He was a very estimable man, and his early death is mourned by his many friends here. His body will be taken to Clinton, N. Y., to-morrow for burial.

Brevet Major-Gen. J. B. Kiddoo, on duty with the

Brevet Major-Gen. J. B. Kiddoo, on duty Freedmen's Bureau in Texas, is in town. He called on Gen. Howard to-day to consult with him on the condition of affairs in that State.

notice a position power is bounded; and we may set forth as noble an illustration of our convictions as a local example will admit; but it is not allowed as to combine in Congress to compet other States to follow that example, though it were the perfection of reason in itself, and the ne plus uttra of justice and morality. condition of affairs in that State.

The "Fancy" are on the qui vive on account of a puglistic encounter to come off in this vicinity between two members of the fraternity—English and Carr—who have figured conspicuously in the P. R.

The Bateman Opera Troupe was welcomed back to Washington last night by a large, fashionable and delichted andience. lighted audience.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received

HIGHLAND FALLS, Orange Co., Nov. 16 .- While The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received intelligence from a special agent recently appointed to look after the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indian tribes, who threatened trouble in reference to the Smoky Hill route in Kansas, they claiming that they have not ceded to the Government the right of travel over that route to the Far West. The agent reports that everything is quiet and peaceable, and no disturbance is apprehended. The Commissioner of the General Land office has sent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for delivery to the proper parties, 50 patents for Winnebago Trust Lands in Minnesota. These patents cover a part of the Winnebago Reservation in Minnesota, which was sold for the benefit of the Indians under act of Congress of Feb. 21, 1863.

On Monday next it is expected that the great Horse. the furious storm was prevailing in the latter part of last night, the upper and lower mill dams belonging to Jas. Connolly in there had been more water in the arream winn the mas are days, and timely removing the gates saved a catastrophe.

THE BLOW AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, NOV. 15.—The United States naval steamer Nina, Acting Master H. Hictoth, commanding, bound to New York, put in here to-day for a harbor. She reported it blowing heavy outside from the northward, and a leavy easterly sea setting in the Capes.

The brig Caroline A. Kelly, from Baitimore to Boston, with a eargy of coal, put in here to-day, having lost a mainmast head and tepmast in a heavy gale in the bay.

The ship Mary E. Higgs, for Panama; brig Ethel Belton, for Aspinwall, and schooler Sally Mears, for Hatteras Iulet, all from Baitimore, went to sea to-day.

During the prevalence of the storm of yesterday, a young boy named Solomon Newman, belonging to the pilot-boat Maryland, stationed at the Capes, fell overboard and was drowned. It was blowing so heavy at the time that assistance could not be rendered him. He was a promising youth, and was universally esteemed among the pilots, who deeply lament the sad misfortune.

The schooner B. F. Falsom, Capt. Orlando, from Swan

the Indians under act of Congress of Feb. 21, 1863.

On Monday next it is expected that the great Horse Fair will be opened at the National Course, on the Eastern Branch, near Washington. The premiums already provided amount to over \$6,000, and it is probable that the sum will be increased. On Monday there will be two races, the first for all trotters owned in the District and Maryland, for \$150, and the second for all runners for \$100. On Tuesday, a purse of \$1,500 is up for all trotters; on Wednesday, \$500, for pacers; Thursday, \$200, for runners; Friday, \$500, for trotters; Saturday, a great trot for \$3,000; and on Monday week, \$100, for double teams. The famous horses, Dexter, Patchen, and Silas Rich, also the renowned Megooster, from Pittsburgh, will be entered, and it is very probable that a race will be made between the fastest trotter, Dexter, and the pacer, Megooster.

ACCIDENTS.

ANOTHER RAILROAD DISASTER-LOSS OF LIPE.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.

MONTREAL, Nov. 16.—The steamers Osprey and Whithy collided near Luchine. The Whithy was sunk—so lives lost. SERIOUS ACCIDENTS ON RAILBOADS.

On Thursday evening Mr. John Sinclair, shipping merchant in New York got upon the platform of a car at the Hoboken Ferry to return to his home in West Hoboken. At the corner of Ferry and Washington-sits, the car ran off track, when Mr. S was thrown to the ground, and sustained a compound fracture of the left ieg. His leg—which will undoubtedly have to be amputated—was properly attended to by Dr. Chabert, after which he was conveyed home. The same evening, a laboring man in the employ of the Morris & Essex Railroad Company was run over by a gravel train, and had his foot and ankie crushed. He was taken to the hospital, and Dr., Chabert performed an amputation.

THE CONNECTICUT TOURNAMENT.

THE CONNECTION TO THE TRIBUNE.

HARTPORD, NOV. 16.—At the billiard tournament to day, five games were played which narrows the contest down so that the result lies between Wollahaw and Hemins, both of Hartford. The attendance to hight was very fine, the dress circle being filled with ladies. McDevitt, in an exhibition game, made the large run of 319 points. To-morrow wilk the he last day.

STEALING A SEWING-MACHINE. - Thomas Mayence of Newark, N. J., was perturbly arrested for stealing a Wilcox Clicks enwing-machine from a carriage in Orchardst. The amount of the abouty invised that the machine belonged to make the mostly of one ap the this wire had urged him to the countries of the other. He was committed.